

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland
 SUBJECT Political - Internal; Biographical

DATE OF
 INFORMATION 1950

HOW
 PUBLISHED Daily and semiweekly newspapers

DATE DIST.// May 1950

WHERE
 PUBLISHED Katowice; Warsaw

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE
 PUBLISHED 12, 16 Feb 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO
 REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Polish

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CALLS FOR MORE AGITATION GROUPS IN BIELSKO;
PHYSICAL CULTURE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

AGITATORS' GOAL IS 8,000 NEW PZPR MEMBERS -- Trybuna Robotnicza, No 43,
 12 Feb 50

Agitation groups are beginning to play an important role in liaison between the PZPR (Polish Worker's Party) and the people. The agitators' duties are to give correct answers to questions, fight for increases in production, labor output, and work discipline, and fight gossip and other types of propaganda spread by enemies of the working class.

The Propaganda Division of KM-PZPR (a municipal committee) in Bielsko, from July 1949 to January 1950, organized a network of agitation groups in factories and institutions. According to the Organization Bureau's figures, 75 percent in these groups were workers and 30 percent women. The agitators' goal is to enroll in the party 8,000 workers with no party affiliations. This figure is very low considering the total number of PZPR members in Bielsko and the 40,000 persons employed in the Bielsko area. In factories, 54 groups with 612 agitators were organized, and in institutions, 20 groups with 146 agitators. Since October 1949, the Propaganda Division of KM-PZPR has conducted monthly meetings with managers of agitation groups to discuss the agitator's plan of work. Managers of agitation groups then briefed the members of their groups at semimonthly conferences.

The agitation group at the Biester firm in the Bielsko area was organized in August 1949 with 15 members. Later the group was reorganized and the membership was raised to 17. An agitator is chosen for his popularity among nonparty members and for the extent of his political indoctrination. Each agitator is assigned a certain number of persons without party affiliations, whom he tries to persuade to join the PZPR. The agitators make detailed reports on the progress they are making. At first, the workers were approached individually; now, group discussions are organized. Participation in work-competition programs increased from 60 percent to 100 percent as a result of agitators' work.

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Unfortunately, not all party organizations appreciate the importance of the agitators' work. The secretaries of the party organization choose agitators mechanically without analyzing their fitness for the jobs. The agitation group at the T. Rychlinski factory (formerly Almor) is an example of a poor group. This group fails to keep up reports, hold meetings, supply the agitators with necessary materials, or give the agitators lists of non-members. Cases such as this one are found in many other factories.

The Propaganda Division of KM-PZPR will increase the network of agitation groups in 35 party organizations, especially at institutions, within the first quarter of 1950.

NAVES MEMBERS -- Przegląd Sportowy, No 14, 16 Feb 50

On 16 February 1950, the Chief Committee for Physical Culture held its first plenary meeting. The Chief Committee for Physical Culture of the Council of Ministers is a state agency organized to plan, direct, and control all aspects and problems of physical training in Poland. The meeting included approval of the 1950 program and various motions.

The creation of the Chief Committee for Physical Culture may be regarded as the final step in the reorganization of Polish athletic activities. For the first time, problems of physical culture form an integral part of the Six-Year Plan. The means assigned by the plan for the development of athletic activities can best be employed within the framework of the committee.

With the formation of the committee, the state apparatus will aid the development of organizations and sport clubs.

The functions of the committee will include training of cadres, outlining of the directives for the organization and physical education in schools of all types, and supervision, in agreement with the respective ministries, of the proper execution of such directives. The committee will also supervise research institutions and higher schools of physical education. The General Karol Swierczewski Academy of Physical Education, and, in the future, all other institutions devoted to training athletic instructors, will come under the authority of the Chief Committee for Physical Culture.

The Chief Committee for Physical Culture is headed by a chairman appointed by the President of the Republic on the nomination of the President of the Council of Ministers. The committee will be composed of the following members: three representatives from the Ministry of National Defense, two from the Ministry of Public Security, two from the Ministry of Education, two from the Ministry of Public Health, two from the ZMP (Polish Youth Alliance), two from the Central Council of Trade Unions, two from the Peasants' Self-Help, one from the Service for Poland Organization, one from the Central Office of Professional Training, one from the Polish Boy Scouts Organization, 12 from various sport associations, and nine Polish scientists.

The total membership of the committee, including the chairman, will be 40. The committee will be headed by a presidium which will include the chairman, three vice-chairmen, secretaries, and members.

Along with the Chief Committee, wojewodztwo and powiat committees will be set up. The budget of the committee will form a separate item in the budget of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

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Acting on the motion of the President of the Council of Ministers, the President of the Republic, Boleslaw Bierut, appointed Lucjan Motyka, Sejm member and director of the Chief Office for Physical Culture, as chairman of the Chief Committee for Physical Culture.

On the motion of respective ministries and organizations, the President of the Council of Ministers appointed the following persons as vice-chairmen: Aleksander Burski, vice-chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Zdzislaw Wroblewski, secretary of the Chief Executive Board of the ZMP; and Wladyslaw Jagusztyn, vice-chairman of the Chief Executive Board of Peasants' Self-Help. Appointed as secretaries were: Edmund Kosman, vice-director of the Chief Office of Physical Culture and Henryk Szemberg, vice-director of the Chief Office of Physical Culture.

Appointed as members of the presidium were: Henryk Jablonski, Vice-Minister of Education; Boleslaw Kozusznik, Vice-Minister of Public Health; Gen Jerzy Bordzilowski, chief inspector of technical services of the Ministry of National Defense, and Col Apolinary Minecki.

The following were appointed members of the Chief Committee for Physical Culture: Stefan Rzeszot, Polish Youth Association; Teodor Dolowy, Central Council of Trade Unions; Czeslaw Gajewski, Peasants' Self-Help; Ledgard Szelewicz, Ministry of National Defense; Henryk Hubert, Ministry of National Defense; Zdzislaw Szymczak, Ministry of Public Security; Zdzislaw Zajackowski, Ministry of Public Health; Aleksander Merkier, Central Office of Professional Training; Jan Zajdel, High Command, Service for Poland; Pelagja Lewinska, Polish Boy Scouts; Wlodzimierz Reczek, State Council for Travel; Tomasz Lempart, guard.

Also Szarbowski, AZS; Maksymiljan Szukala, Zwiaskowiec; Leszek Rylski, Spojnia; Grajkowski, Gornik; Reszczynski, Ogniwo; Puchala, Unja; Mieczyslaw Przybysz, Wlokniaz; Stanislaw Stachacz, Kolejacz; Gorchowski, Stal; Ludwik Opilowski, Budowlani; Aleksander Gutowski, director of training, Chief Office for Physical Culture; Henryk Czarnik, director, Office for Physical Education and Sports, Chief Office for Physical Culture; Tadeusz Kuchar, advisor for investments, Chief Office for Physical Culture; Stanislaw Gorny, director, Academy of Physical Education, and Prof Dr Zygmunt Gilewicz, dean, Academy for Physical Education.

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